

The Goodland Republic.

VOLUME VI. NUMBER XIV.

GOODLAND, KANSAS. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

C. M. MILLISACK

Is Receiving Car Load after Car Load of

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, Gent's Furnishing Goods.

These Goods were Bought in the Best Market for SPOT CASH on Receipt of Goods, which he is selling at

Spot Cash Prices.

Call and see us before buying and you will find our Prices Justifies the Immense Business we are doing.

C. M. MILLISACK,

GOODLAND, — — — KANSAS.

FOSTER, the Weather Prophet, predicts for November very cold weather with frequent storms and blizzards. If you wish to prepare for the cold weather, go to

DAWSON'S

There you will find the largest assortment and lowest prices. Their dry goods department is replete with new goods.

An immense line of flannels, Canton flannels, underwear, shawls, blankets, ladies' and misses' jackets and long coats, gloves, mittens, hats, caps, clothing, boots and shoes, arctics and flannel-lined shoes.

Give us a call and we will convince you that it pay to trade with us. Yours truly

J. B. DAWSON.

'Twill Make you Smile too, to see the new Stock of Mitchell and South Bend



FARM WAGONS, HAVANNA PRESS DRILLS, HARROWS,

PLOWS, ROAD CARTS, BUGGIES, LUMBER.

FOR SALE BY—C. H. BARLOW, GOODLAND.

Road carts 'till you can't rest. A full line of lumber, etc. Call on Barlow for any of these lines, he will treat you white.

Millinery Store.

Ladies will find the latest styles and

Lowest Possible Prices

At my store. Ladies undressed kids and fancy work material of every description in stock. Call and examine goods.

MRS. HODKINSON,

WEST SIDE BOULEVARD. — — — GOODLAND, KAS

IN THE FIELD IN '92

The Combined Labor Organizations to Fight Under the People's Party Banner in '92.

The Address to the People of the United States a Plain and Truthful Appeal for Honest Government.

The national executive committee has issued an address to the people of the United States. It was published at Indianapolis, November 20. The following is the text of the document:

"The results of the conference held by the various representatives of organized industry in this city during the past few days have been in every respect most satisfactory. There is no longer any doubt that candidates for president and vice-president will be in the field before June, 1892, nominated by the people's party. The time has come when no influence can prevent the hearty and unanimous coming together and co-operation of all the labor forces of the United States. This is an important event in the history of the nation and of civilized man—there has been no precedent for it in any of the past ages.

"The advance of civilization and universal education have flooded the minds of the multitude with an ocean of light, and taught them the supreme necessity for co-operation in defense of inborn rights of humanity. The producing classes of the United States are the nation—all others simply live by the tools imposed on the industry of the workers.

"The people have beheld with growing alarm the continual advance of conditions which every day have carried us nearer and nearer to an abyss where we can only see the dominion of a crushing oligarchy, or the dreadful alternative of revolution and anarchy. It is for the purpose of saving free institutions, by the peaceful instrumentalities of education and the ballot, that the people's party of the United States has been organized.

"We have seen the shadow of plutocracy spreading steadily over our land. We have seen the railroad corporations grow into a vast and powerful conspiracy which controls elections, corrupts legislatures, debauches juries and casts the slime of its rottenness over the very judges of our courts, the last resort of justice on earth. We have seen the banking associations swell into a lordly national confederation, holding all business in its grip. We have seen the daily newspaper press coerced by its business necessities into becoming a ready instrument to bind the shackles of serfdom on the limbs of a free people. As a strengthening illustration of the colossal lies with which the people are fed and misled, we would point to the vote of the people's party this year in the state of Kansas. Nine-tenths of the population of this country, in consequence of the gross misrepresentations of the press, believe that the people's party vote of Kansas in 1891 fell off very greatly from their vote in 1890, while the official publication of the vote taken this year shows that, although the total vote of all parties in Kansas was about 30,000 less than it was a year ago, the people's party vote was actually increased about 11 per cent over its vote in 1890, or 47 per cent of the entire vote. The reports of the majority in South Dakota were reduced from 10,000 in 1890, to 2,700 in 1891, while in Nebraska the people's party came within 3,000 votes of defeating the combined power of both the old parties and elected eleven district judges.

"In those states held by enemies of half a century, gave up their sham battle, and under the inspiration of the money power rushed into each other's arms and in one fond embrace resolved to forget protection, reciprocity, the silver question and everything else if they could only prevent the oppressed people of Kansas from obtaining from the government all reforms which they sought. In this act they conclusively demonstrated they are the two Dromedaries of plutocracy, and only the difference of a feather distinguished them from one another. The people perceive that there is room in this country for only two political parties—a party which represents the plunderers of the people. Before the close of the election of 1892, we expect to see the two old parties marching and hurrahing together in defense of the iniquities which have covered the land with mortgages and driven the republic to the verge of destruction. And so under auspicious circumstances cheered by an abiding faith in our triumph of 1892 at the ballot box, fighting for the homes of a free people, for liberty and union, industry and justice, we confidently appeal to every honest man in the United States to come forward and help us bury this monster of plutocracy so deep that he will never arise again to trouble the children of liberty.

"Wherever this appeal reaches any

man let him call his friends and neighbors together at once and organize people's party clubs and report to our secretary, Robert Schilling of Milwaukee. Let the watchword be: Organization to save the republic. We have the numbers—the people—on our side. All we need is courage and resolution."

SOME STATISTICS.

T. C. Sherman, the great statistician of New York City has given out some interesting figures on the distribution of wealth. The 62,000,000 people, he divides for the sake of convenience into three class of families. The families of the rich, the families of the middle class and the families of the working class.

There are 335,310 families of the rich who own an aggregate of \$43,900,000,000, or \$186,000 per family.

There are 1,200,000 families of the middle class, who own an aggregate of \$7,500,000,000, or \$6,250 per family.

There are 11,565,000 families of the working classes who own an aggregate of \$11,175,000,000 or \$968 per family. Or to recapitulate almost \$44,000,000,000 owned by the 235,000 families of the rich, while only \$18,000,000,000 is owned by the middle and working class which embraces 12,765,000 families.

It is not an estimate of a family howler but of an eminent republican statistician. The American Economist says that the number of people in the United States who own their own homes has in twenty-five years fallen from five-eighths to three-eighths. The Progress, of Boston, says that when Egypt went down 2 per cent of her people owned 97 per cent of her wealth. When Persia went down 1 per cent of her people owned all the land. When Rome went down 1,800 men owned all the world. In the United States in 1850 capitalists owned 37 1/2 per cent of the wealth. In 1891 capitalists owned 75 per cent of the wealth. Farmers own 22 per cent of the wealth and pay 80 per cent of the taxes.

KANSAS WHEAT.

Monday Secretary Mohler of the state board of agriculture issued the following special report of the condition of wheat in Kansas: "From reports recently received at this office from correspondents we learn that the eastern portions of Kansas, about one-third of the state, has suffered from an extended drought, rendering it impossible in many counties to plow or prepare ground in other ways for wheat-sowing. In consequence the area sown to wheat this fall is reported at only 64.7 per cent of last year's area. Much of the wheat has failed to germinate and all is in the poorest condition at this season for many years. The central belt is reported in better condition and wheat-sowing has progressed during all of October and a part of November. The area of wheat sown this fall compared with the area of wheat last year is reported at 93.3 per cent."

THE CZAR'S UKASE.

A recent dispatch from St. Petersburg says that contrary to the announcement made a few days ago that nothing further would be done in connection with the question of exporting wheat from Russia until the czar's return from Lavidia early in December, an ukase from his majesty was issued today prohibiting the export of wheat and wheat products from Russia. The prohibition, which will go into effect Monday, will be executed under the same conditions as those governing the prohibition recently decreed against the export of oats.

NEWS BRIEVITIES.

The national republican central committee met at the Arlington house in the city of Washington, D. C., Monday, November 23, and settled finally the place for the holding of the national convention to nominate candidates for president and vice-president for 1892. The convention will be held at Minneapolis, Minn., June 7, 1892. The place is a good way north, but about right as between east and west. Next June the hoots will be assembling for the great presidential contest for 1892.

The earthquake in Japan which occurred at 7 o'clock a. m. on October 18 was one of the most disastrous of modern times. Four thousand people were killed outright and about as many injured. Forty-two thousand nine hundred homes were totally destroyed which renders homeless 200,000 people. In many instances the ruins took fire and consumed the wretched people buried in the ruins. The earth tremors followed each other at intervals of about two minutes, and the disturbances continued from October 18 to November 3, eighteen days. It was the most disastrous seismic disturbances since 1855.

The fearful storm Monday, November 23 began in southern Georgia or northern Florida and ranged northward and eastward, the wind coming from the north and northwest. Fearful damage was done all along the line. At Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Meadville, Wheeling, Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Lawrence, Mass., and at Ash-tabula, O., the force of the wind was terrific, and was accompanied by rain, which later changed to snow. Besides the damage done, there was some loss of life. A balance trade and portfolio of the executive mansion Washington, D. C., was blown down. The damage done to telegraph lines etc., was as bad as the blizzard of 1888.

456 FOR FREE COINAGE

The Vote Showed a Majority of 456 Out of 461 to Favor Free Coinage of Silver.

Goodland Sent one Delegate to the Mining Congress--The Drilling Contest Very Interesting.

One of the great events of the season was the mining congress, which convened at Denver, November 16, and adjourned Thursday, November 18. There were 461 delegates representing thirty-four states and territories. Interested parties were there from Canada and even Russia.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and eloquent words were spoken for the white metal. They were all silver-tongued orators. Senator, Stewart of Nevada, and Walcott of Colorado spoke before the congress. The American product advocates were found to be sadly in the minority. The vote taken showed 456 for free coinage and only five against. This congress will give a big boom to free coinage. Delegates coming from even Ohio and Pennsylvania with a bias against free coinage, upon hearing the arguments and seeing for themselves were converted to the free coinage idea.

Goodland had a delegate in the person of Hon. A. B. Montgomery, who is manager of the Goodland Rain company, a world's fair commissioner and a delegate to the great mining congress.

One of the very interesting features of the occasion was the rock drilling contest. The first prize of the first day's trial was carried off by Reagan and Page of Butte, Mont., who put down a three-quarter hole twenty-nine and fifteen-sixteenths inches in fifteen minutes in the hardest of Colorado granite.

In the second day's trial the Leadville, Col., team Abern and Pinker put a hole down thirty-one and three-eighths inches in fifteen minutes. Such feats of strength, skill and endurance are phenomenal.

The people of the west, and for that matter of the whole country, demand free and unlimited coinage of the precious metals, and any man or set or men, or political parties that blocks the way of the car of progress will be unceremoniously run over by the car of freedom and of advancement.

We would advise the meddlers to keep their hands off the ark of the covenant.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—It is a great misfortune to belong to the class of men that are chronically impetuous, for if you do, just as soon you appear to be flushed with money there are people who will take pleasure in hinting things not at all pleasant to hear about how you suddenly acquired cash enough to throw around loose. This is precisely the plight of some of the members of the republican national committee, which met here today and elected a chairman to succeed Senator Quay, who resigned some months ago, and Minneapolis, Minn., is the place chosen where the national convention will be held of that party. The change is not made outright that the votes of any of the members of the committee were absolutely purchased by the winning city, but there is no mistaking the tenor of the intimations and hints. All sorts of stories are told about this or that man, whom everybody knows to be always "hard-up," having his pockets full of money, and the question is asked: "Did he get in on the ground floor of a good investment?" This committee, by the way, made one sensible innovation. It held its meeting with open doors, and all the arguments made by the friends of the various cities competing for the convention had to be made openly and in the presence of a corps of vigilant newspaper men. Of course it will be argued by those who believe in the secret method of doing things that this public meeting of the committee was merely for effect, and to officially ratify what had been previously agreed upon. Granted that such was probably the case, is it not the same with all bodies of men?

If anyone doubts that Blaine was not "in it" he only had to circulate among those in attendance at this committee meeting to have his doubt swept away. It was all Blaine, and the belief has become general that Mr. Blaine will be the candidate of his party next year unless something now unforeseen shall occur to prevent. He received and held political consultations with all republicans of prominence who were in attendance, either as members of the committee or of the delegations from the various cities.

It is of course, too early to predict what effect upon the political world will be produced by the conclusions arrived at by the alliance meeting held at Indianapolis. At the alliance

headquarters here there is rejoicing and very naturally too, for the meeting was certainly a great personal triumph for Colonel Polk. Not only was he re-elected to the presidency, but his views to the letter, were carried out in dealing with the opponents of the sub-treasury and with the third or people's party. The question which is especially interesting the alliance men here is, how will the southern members of the organization regard the action of the Indianapolis meeting, and to that extent will they endorse it? Colonel Polk says he has no fears of the south.

President Palmer of the national board and Mr. W. T. Baker, president of the Chicago local board of control of the world's fair are in this city, and will remain here the greater part of the week on business connected with the great exposition. Today the committee in charge of the awards to be made by the exposition is in session, and later the committee on legislation will meet to take some action relating to its movements before congress. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Nettleton, has just returned from Chicago. He says that exposition buildings are getting along nicely, and that the government space for exhibits is ample for a highly creditable display.

Open war is to be made upon the civil service reform law by an organization just formed in Washington, known as the anti-civil service league, which is to be non-partisan in its membership. Lodges of this organization are to be formed at once throughout the states and its promoters say they expect to be strong enough by the meetings of the national political conventions to get the civil service left out of the platforms of all the parties. They have not yet fully determined whether to push their demand for a repeal of the present civil service law before the congress to meet next month or to wait until they show their strength next year at the presidential election, to be held on the same day that representatives to the fifty-third congress are elected. The head of the new organization is C. Solon Stevenson of New York, at present employed in the government printing office.

The battle for the speakership, temporarily transferred to New York city the latter end of last week, is once more going on here in a desultory way, but present indications are that Thanksgiving day is to be enjoyed before any real fighting is done.

FONSECA OUSTED.

The Brazilian Dictator Forced to Resign by Revolutionists.

Recent dispatches from Rio de Janeiro to London bring the intelligence that the opposition to Dictator Fonseca has gathered sufficient force to break through the barriers erected by the government to hold it in check and to make itself master of the situation. No details have yet been received as to the methods adopted. All that is known is that the uprising was so formidable that Fonseca decided that it was impossible to longer maintain his ascendancy and surrendered his authority.

In retiring or resigning, as he called it, he declared that he did so in favor of Floriano Peixotto, the vice-president or vice-chief of the provisional government, of which Fonseca the head. Whether the opposition will be content to allow Peixotto, about whom little is known to assume the leadership of the state is not known. It is not believed that he will be permitted to act as chief executive, even temporarily, unless he is in sympathy with the ideas and principles of the leaders of Monday's revolutionary movement.

Rio de Janeiro is in a state of great excitement, but no reports have come as yet indicating mob law or serious disorder. The uprising, however had the effect of putting a stop for the time being to all kinds of business. The exchanges are closed and everybody is so interested in watching political developments that no thought is given to commercial pursuits or business elements. The news that Fonseca had resigned spread through the city like wildfire. Everywhere it was received with enthusiastic cheers and exclamations of satisfaction.

The provinces have not yet been heard from, but it is believed from the advices hitherto received in regard to the growing opposition throughout the country to Fonseca's supremacy that the news of his downfall will everywhere be received with the same satisfaction as at the capital. The revolution at Rio de Janeiro only broke out Monday morning, and its work was quickly accomplished.

AMERICAN PRODUCT.

Owing to the improvements made in the manufacture of wood or smokeless powder during the past twelve months, by the American Wood Powder company, of New York City, their output has more than doubled. It is a matter of congratulation to American sportsmen that they can now use an article of American manufacture equal to the best foreign nitro compounds, which are so popular with the sportsmen of England and France, at a much less cost than the imported article.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

So is the Finest Lot of Albums, Toilet Cases, Manicure Sets, Cuff Boxes, Bibles, Books, Dolls, Toys, Papeteries, Etc.

Call and Examine for Yourself. W. B. FRITZ, Postoffice Building.